It's been a few months since the conference, but even looking back at it now I'm still a little flabbergasted by it all. Last November, when the Carolina Gay Association began planning the conference, a few of our more skeptical and less idealistic members predicted failure. But they were wrong. The weekend of April 2-4 was a surprising success — the communications that were established, the enthusiasm generated, and the friendships born will be with us for many years.

This booklet contains items of special interest from the conference. In addition to highlights from Dr. Kameny's keynote address, there are summaries and comments about many of the Saturday sessions. A list of gay organizations is also included. It is far from complete, but it is probably the most accurate compilation currently available. Any additions to this list of organizations, as well as bars, etc., will be greatly appreciated. Space limitations prevented us from listing all the conference participants, but if you'd like someone's address, just write us.

The Southeastern Gay Conference provided an opportunity to learn about ourselves and to further the struggle for our rights. Now that a little momentum has been established in the Southeast, it is up to you to keep the ball rolling. Don't make the drastic mistake of falling into the rut of apathetic complacency. Make your politicians realize that we have ten per cent of the vote and that we're not going to be stepped on and ignored any longer. Work for the rights we deserve — if we don't do it, no one else will.

In response to a number of inquiries, yes Virginia (and Georgia, Maryland, Florida, and all the others), there will be another conference this year. It's slated for the weekend of April 1-3! Enclosed with this booklet is the tentative program and workshop list. Please let us know if there are any other topic areas or activities you'd like to see included. Also let us know is you'd like to lead or help lead one of the workshops, or if you know of someone we could contact who is qualified to lead one of the workshops. Send in your suggestions now!

See you this coming April!

Sincerely,
Tom Carr
Conference coordinator

P.S. Let me personally apologize for the delay in getting this booklet out. Once again, working on a master's degree has interfered with gay activism!

a gay directory

VIRGINIA

Gay Awareness in Perspective
2228 Stuart Ave.
Richmond, VA

Gay Alliance of Students VCU
1214 W. Franklin St., Apt. 7
Richmond, VA 23220

Dignity-Integrity
P.O. Box 25801
Richmond, VA 23260

Gays Against Discrimination
c/o Parthian Shot
8333 Little River Turnpike
Annandale, VA 22003

Gay Alliance at VA Tech
210 Squires Stu. Center, VPI
Blacksburg, VA 24061

Gay Student Union
P.O. Box 3610, Univ. Station
Charlottesville, VA 22903

Gay Liberation Group
Col. of William & Mary
Campus Center
Williamsburg, VA 23185

FLORIDA

Suncoast Gay Community Services
210 West Rogers
Clearwater, FL 33620

Gay Community Service Center
P.O. Box 103
Gainesville, FL 32602

Lambda '76
120 W. 39 Place
Hialeah, FL 33012

Metropolitan Community Church
P.O. Box 291
Jacksonville, FL 32201

Florida Tech. Univ.
Gay Student Association
P.O. Box 26,274
Orlando, FL 32816

Gay Academic Union
Florida Atlantic University
Boca Raton, FL 33432

Daughters of Bilitis
% Feminist Connection
1200 West Platt St.
Tampa, FL 33609

Dignity Suncoast
P.O. Box 3306
Tampa, FL 33601

Gay Coalition
CTR Box 2466
University of South Florida
Tampa, FL 33620

Alliance for Gay Awareness
Florida State University
Box U6573
Tallahassee, FL 32313

GEORGIA

Comm. on Gay Education
Emory University
Box 22995
Atlanta, Ga. 30322

Comm. on Gay Education
P.O. Box 2467
Ga. University Station
Athens, Ga. 30601

Gay Liberation
Box 1203
Fort Valley State College
Fort Valley, Ga. 31030

Gay Help Line
Atlanta Gay Center
404-892-5855

NORTH CAROLINA

Carolina Gay Association
Student Union Box 39, UNC-CH
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

Triangle Area Lesbian Feminists
P.O. Box 954
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

Charlotte Gay Alliance for Freedom
Box 10205
Charlotte, NC 28202

Free Press (newspaper)
P.O. Box 2550
Charlotte, NC

Drastic Dykes
P.O. Box 3302
Charlotte, NC 28203

Gay Peoples' Alternatives
P.O. Box 6806
Greensboro, N[illegible]7405

NC 27405

Guilford Gay Alliance
17708 Guilford College
Greensboro, NC 27410

Eastern Gay Alliance
P.O. Box 1126
Greenville, NC 27834

St. John's Metropolitan Community Church
P.O. Box 26605
Raleigh, NC 27611

Hal Allen
%Center for Personal Growth
Warren Wilson College
Swannonoa, NC 28778

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston Gay Alliance
Box 697
Charleston, SC 29402

WASHINGTON

Gay Activists Alliance/DC
Box 2554
Washington, DC 20013

Mattachine Society of Wash.
Box 1032
Washington, DC 20013

Gay Switchboard of DC
1724 20th St. NW
Washington, DC 20009
202-387-3777

Gay People's Alliance
Rm. 435, Marvin Ctr.
800 21st St. N
Washington, DC 20006

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gays and the media

How many times have you read a sensationalist news story about gays or have seen your local media give negative or no coverage at all to gay-related items? And what have you done about it? With stunning professional expertise, Ms. Loretta Lotman described the various procedures involved in learning to use the media to *our* advantage. All the fundamentals of publicity and PR work — writing press releases, scheduling news conferences, getting booked on radio and TV talk shows — were discussed as well as the means of combatting negative coverage. "The FCC is a wonderful piece of bureaucracy that can snarl-up a station for years," Lotman told us. The next time you see a station persist in giving negative coverage to gays, tell the manager that you are contesting his license renewal — and then watch him squirm. The specifics on gays and the media have been assembled in a "media packet" that is available from the National Gay Task Force, 80 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, 10011. The NGTF has also prepared a listing of gay radio programs and resources, an excellent means of getting positive protrayals of gays on *your* local media.

gay social science research

Gay social science research was discussed from the point of view of two researchers in political science and clinical psychology. The thrust of work by political scientists has been to examine the gay movement in terms of the politics of protest. In psychology much past research has compared the psychological adjustment of gays and straights. With the absence of overall differences repeatedly demonstrated, more contemporary research has turned to looking at more specific ways that gays differ, and in some instances function better than heterosexuals. This is a move toward understanding differences within a gay population than merely comparing gays with straights.

bisexuality

Bisexuality was discussed by a group of men and women who brought together a wide range of concerns, interests, experience and questions: Does bisexuality represent the "best of both worlds"?

4

camp and humor

Although the origin of the term is in dispute, the word "camp" is often used to designate a genre of humor that is especially prevalent among a segment of the gay community. Camp, in its many various aspects, often entails the exaggerated use of stereotypic effeminate behavior — from the sublime to the outrageous. It was on this point that much of the discussion focused. Of great concern were the social and political ramifications of public camping, and the negative attitudes that result as a perpetuation of the old stereotypes that continue to oppress us. On the other hand, if we purposely refrain from camping, are we then not merely capitulating and conforming to the morays of a bigoted society? Regardless of the answer to this dilemma, it is apparent that when we camp, it's best to laugh *with* ourselves rather than *at* ourselves.

gays in journalism

Meager media coverage of gay people and their concerns should be challenged by a public expressing its concern to editors and news directors, according to free-lance journalist Perry Dean Young, who led the discussion on gays in journalism. Gay journalists can do their part by influencing the publication and broadcast of more stories which are favorable to the gay movement. Also discussed were the various ways in which newspapers handle homosexuality-related news items. A case in point was the late-March Supreme Court ruling on sodomy laws, which the *New York Times* carried on the front page, but which was ignored by the *Chicago Tribune* on the same day.

N.C.G.U.

The North Carolina Gay Union was formed as a result of a meeting at the conference. NCGU is a coalition of the state's various gay organizations and interested individuals. The purposes of NCGU are: to lobby for the repeal of the state's anti-sexual laws affecting consenting adults; to determine the stands of political candidates on the above and on gay rights in general; to act as an informal clearinghouse for gay-related materials; to provide programs, seminars, and speaking engagements for community groups; to support and encourage newly-formed gay organizations; and to coordinate press releases and determine the best utilization of the news media in NC.

The first project of NCGU was the organization of a contingent to march in Atlanta's highly successful Gay Pride Parade on June 26. The next major undertaking will be a polling of all candidates fo. state and federal offices in NC as to their stands on issues of interest to gays.

JOIN US! Membership dues are $10/yr. for organizations and $5/yr. for individuals. Dues-paying members or groups will receive newsletters, be entitled to a reduced registration fee at semi-annual meetings, and be entitled to vote at quarterly and general meetings. For more information, write to N.C.G.U., P.O. Box 1147, Chapel Hill, NC, 27514.

Gay Directory, continued from page 3

MARYLAND

Gay Students Alliance
Stud. Union Bldg. U of M
College Park, MD 20742

Lesbian Community Center
3028 Greenmount Ave.
Baltimore, MD 21218

Baltimore Gay Alliance
Box 13438
Baltimore, MD 21203

LOUISIANA

Tulane Univ. Gay Students
Assoc. Student Body,
University Center
New Orleans, LA 70118

Dignity of New Orleans
Box 50723
New Orleans, LA 70150

MCC
1934 Burgundy
New Orleans, LA 70117

MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi Gay Alliance
P.O. Box 4470, Miss. St. Col.
State College, MS 39762

Mississippi Gay Alliance/
Mississippi Lesbians
Box 8342
Jackson, MS 39204

TENNESSEE

Pat Strange—Knoxville Gay Caucus
532 Tipton Ave. SE
Knoxville, TN 37902

Gay Switchboard
Box 3620
Memphis, TN 38103

Are bisexuals a minority within a minority, backed off into a "closet within a closet"? Can you relate seriously and sexually to more than one person (a man and a woman)? How can you deal with the gaps between your dream of freedom (from jealousy or possessiveness, for example) and that which your partner can really handle? Or, what *you* can really handle? As the group shared experiences, ideas and feelings, it felt much like an explorer learning to survive and grow on a new continent.

lesbian separatism

This workshop evolved into a confrontation (albeit healthy) between the advocates of lesbian/feminist separatism (from gay men's groups) and those who feel that cooperation is the best way to achieve political and ideological goals. The separatists felt that cooperation would lead to undesirable compromising of their principles and methods. Examples were advanced by each faction to support its opinions, and although the debate become intense at times, a working agreement of sorts was reached: each should work in the way best suited to its own wishes, but should treat the other with respect and forbearance, since the goal of each is to change the society in which it lives.

gays and religion

At a time when the church of Rome has delivered yet another blow to the ongoing integration of gays into the church, and when many main-line Protestant churches demur from taking a stand on the gay rights issue, this session proved to be most satisfying and invigorating. Representative clergy from three Chapel Hill religious communities — Roman Catholic, Episcopalian and Baptist — were on hand; these men went far beyond the conciliatory response hoped for. Proving themselves worthy adherents of their common Gospel, they urged total acceptance and inclusion of Gay Christians. Among the subjects approached were the problematic sexual proscriptions in the Bible, the Metropolitan Community Church, and the existence and acceptance of gays in predominantly straight congregations. Especially memorable were the recountings of some of the ministers own experiences – largely succesful — with gays in their own congregations.

consciousness-raising groups

This session's popularity was proved by the large attendance in spite of the cramped surroundings of the room. The panel consisted of three people who had experience as facilitators with C-R groups sponsored by the CGA in Chapel Hill. Much of the discussion focused on how a C-R group should be structured initially (if at all), and to what extent "encounter" techniques should be encouraged. It was agreed that individuals taking part in a C-R group should be as honest as possible and should be open to psychological growth as a potential of the group as well as the transmitting of information and making social contacts. Many of the attendants at this session had been involved in C-R groups, so that there was considerable free interchange of ideas.

gays in athletics

Dave Kopay, a former professional football player, recounted with a warm and witty style the events leading up to his decision to "come out" publicly, the way by which he accomplished this, and the consequences and rewards of doing so. One striking impression was his sincere motivation: helping and reassuring the young gay athlete, who often finds himself in a hostile environment. The atmosphere of the session was ideal, exemplifying a most important aspect of the movement: gay people helping gay people.

lesbians in literature

A panel of five women who had knowledge of feminist literature served to facilitate this discussion, which was not limited to lesbian themes alone. A chief benefit of this session was the presentation and evaluation of several bibliographic resources dealing with lesbians in literature. One — Foster's *Sex Variant Women in Literature* — led to a lively discussion of what actually constituted a lesbian theme or a lesbian character. Examples were advanced from mainly contemporary authors, such as Virginia Woolf, Isabel Miller, Kate Millet and Rita Mae Brown. The workshop closed with an attempt to define the word "lesbian" in its socio-political context and its relationship to the word-concept "dyke."

gays and the federal government:
dr. franklin kameny

. . . Most minority groups tend to follow much the same course of evolution. For long periods of time they're shunted off into the sidelines and backwaters of society, until society stops thinking of them as members of society and they stop thinking of themselves as members of society. They become duly grovelingly grateful, as indeed we were for many years, for such little crumbs and favors as are thrown to them from the table of the majority, without realizing that it's their table and they ought to be up there, dispensing their own benefits and favors and crumbs to themselves along with everybody else. And then, in due course, a realization dawns, as of course all of you know it has for us, that for us as gays, this is our society quite as much as it's theirs as non-gays; that it's our country as much as it's theirs; our government, every level, federal state, and local, quite as much as theirs; and they're our rights, benefits, privileges, prerogatives, eligibilities, and all the rest, and the time has come to get what's ours and to take what's ours. Of course, the taking is done, traditionally, as with every minority group, by going into politics.

And so gays have been going into politics in this country over the last decade at two different levels: the electoral level and the "participatory" or legislative level. . .

. . . The passage of the law and the enactment is not the panacea. Laws have to have teeth. . .they have to have enforcement power, and you have to have a government that's willing to enforce them. And you get various combinations of these!. . .

. . . In any employment of any kind in the District of Columbia. . . public or private. . .rental housing and real estate transactions, the use of public accomodations which in terms of the gay cases that have arisen means that any establishments in the District of Columbia which permit public dancing must permit same-sex dancing or nobody dances! And that is the law! Licensure and accreditation, credit, insurance and so on. . .

. . .We did a little research and found that as a good estimate that each. . .police plain-clothes arrest of a gay person from start to finish, all costs of every kind included, costs the city about $18,000! . . .the unmarked cars, the judge's salary for as many hours of his time as are spent in hearing the case, heat and light in the courthouse for the same number of hours, the salaries of all the police and clerical help and back-up people, every step of the processing of the case. . . So we pointed out to the (D.C.) City Council that if they eliminated these arrests, they would be saving themselves between a million and a half and two million dollars a year, of which we were asking for a paltry few hundred thousand dollars back, and they would have a million dollars icing on the cake. So they bought the package and abolished the vice squad. . .

. . . Washington, like most larger cities. . .has its cruising grounds . . .one area in Georgetown which with magnificent unoriginality is called The Block. . . . It's a totally residential block in a rather high-class, high-income neighborhood and the residents have been protesting. . .every so often for two or three weeks there will be a police crackdown so the police can go back to the Georgetown Citizens' Association and say, 'Yes, we tried to do something'. . . About a year ago, without, I am sure, knowledge of the situation, Henry Kissinger bought a house on The Block, and so we had to contend with not only the Metropolitan Police but the Secret Service. . .There was nothing special about that block and so I suggested we move The Block, someplace agreeable to us (we're not about to have anything forced on us) and also to the Georgetown Citizens and to the police and then the police would protect us. So they accepted our suggestion with enthusiasm. So we have been taking polls of the habitues of The Block to find out where they would like to be moved. You have to do things democratically. . .

. . . (In) any police department, whatever their policies may be, you'll always have a few individuals who'll get rambunctous. We had one policeman recently in Georgetown who was creating problems, clearly a homophobe, and was making things difficult. So we simply had a meeting with the inspector. The policeman is now walking a beat somewhere else. . .

. . . Our police chief. . . has fallen victim, fallen prey, to an affliction of police chiefs everywhere. It's an occupational hazard apparently. And that is: he's forgotten what he was chosen to be, and looks upon himself as a guardian of the public morals, which he was not chosen to be. . .

. . . Why was the mayor so amenable? Because we carry ten per cent of the vote and he knows it. . .

If it can be done in Washington, it can be done elsewhere! . . .

. . . As you know, the Executive Branch has discriminated against gays since time immemorial. . . They have discriminated unrelentingly in three main areas: Civil Service employment, the armed services, and security clearances. We've been fighting all of these in a variety of different ways. We're all familiar with the Matlovich case. . .

. . . You go badly astray if. . . you actually pay attention to . . . rationales. . . What is really going on is an exercise in corrupt political expediency. What it amounts to is that every year all of these people from these agencies (the military people and the civil service people and the security people and all the rest) have to make an annual pilgrimage up Capitol Hill to seek funds for the next year for their operations. And they get these funds from Congressional committees and sub-committees chaired by Chairmen chosen by the Senility System. . . They have to go through an annual sort of fertility rite in which . . . they have to demonstrate how many gays they have tossed into the volcano the preceding year, and then get their funds for the next year! . . .

. . . We started fighting the Civil Service Commission way back I suppose, (I got into the battle as a personal kind of thing when I was fired from a Civil Service job in 1957 on the grounds of being gay and I took that as a personal declaration of war against me and initially I took it all the way up to the Supreme Court). . . and it was fought in the intervening years by every possible method: cunning, conniving, cajolery, hounding, harrassing, patience, persistence, and ultimately we won it. We tried in the earlier years to get a meeting with the Civil Service Commission. They were very, very, uptight and they wouldn't and we got letter after letter after letter saying: the meeting you requested would serve no useful purpose. Well, came 1965, we began picketing government agencies. . . we picketed the Civil Service Commission and we informed them right up until we appeared in front of the building that if they would arrange for a meeting that we wanted we would call off the picket right up until the moment the people were assembled. And got back the same answer we had always gotten. So we picketed and then I wrote them a letter and said: Well, we said we were going to picket and we did. Now will you meet with us? and they said Yes and that taught me a lesson about how to do things. Well, the battle continued on through the sixties; we began to round up test cases and feed them in, and began to win them!. . .

During one of those cases, in early '72. . .the government in one of its briefs, and their lawyer, a rather tenth-rate Justice Department lawyer. . . said that the Civil Service Commission was revising their policy and expected to have it out within ninety days. . . So I wrote the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission and said: No you don't! Not so fast! You do not, consistent with basic American principles, promulgate a policy which affects large numbers of people without receiving input from those people. I want a meeting with you and I'm writing to arrange it so you can get input from the gay community! There was a long delay, about two or three months, and then I got a letter, not from the Chairman, but from an underling, a very high level underling let it be said but an underling, trying to postpone, dilatory tactics, asking for a statement from us (I pointed out that we had turned in such a statement back in 1965 and nothing had been done about it and so on.). . .

So I wrote back to the Chairman of the Commission and pointed out two things: I said first: I wrote you personally. I said this is an important issue. We consider it important. You apparently consider it important since you squander numbers of millions of dollars a year trying to get rid of us. When I write to the Chairman of *my* Civil Service Commission, I expect an answer from the Chairman of *my* Civil Service Commission, and nobody else. Letters received from anybody else will be returned. Thereafter I got letters directly from the Chairman.

I pointed out secondly that there had been an awfully long wait for that response, that the government gives the citizen all kinds of deadlines. . . that the government exists for my convenience, I don't exist for theirs, that hereafter I was going to set deadlines on them and I expected them to be met. And usually I set the same deadline: there is nothing. . .which ought to take more than 30 days. . .And so I put deadlines on each of my letters and the Chairman met them. Usually the last day, but he met every deadline!

The correspondence continued and the file thickened, and along about June of that year I got a letter from him which said, in partial direct quote and in partial paraphrase: The meeting that you are requesting would serve no useful purpose because I really don't understand our policies on this matter well enough to discuss them intelligently. So I wrote back and I said: This is the most obscene letter I have ever received in my life! Here you are destroying peoples' lives, ruining their careers, creating untold human havoc and misery, all in the name of a policy you don't even understand well enough to talk about intelligently. The least you can do in common decency and the morality which you accuse us of violating is to call a moratorium on all further such disqualifications until you've done your homework.

Then I pointed out to him that if he would read my letters with care, he would note that I was not writing to *request* a meeting, I was writing to *arrange* a meeting, that I was writing to arrange the meeting bilaterally at a time of mutual convenience, but that if he didn't start arranging promptly, the meeting was going to be arranged unilaterally, at our convenience, in his office. He had thirty days in which to respond!. . .

The new policy came out, finally, last July and represented essentially the winning of the war; the Civil Service Commission issued its surrender document in the form of a news release after 18 years! . . . That battle is over. There are others being pursued.

. . . There's an old and honorable and not unreasonable legal precept that if an act is illegal, an effort, an invitation, or proposal to commit the act is illegal. . . .so on that basis I sent letters to our three top law-enforcement officials in the District of Columbia. . . suggesting, proposing, inviting, soliciting, urging, each of them to engage with me in an act of sodomy of his choice, in the role or roles of his choice, in some indisputably private place in the District of Columbia, and said: try it, you'll like it. And then pointed out that the delivery of these letters consummated a crime — I set out the whole legal theory — and demanded to be arrested. . . I'm still waiting. . .(Police) Chief Wilson had a sense of humor and wrote back and said that he couldn't accept my invitation because his wife would never stand for it. I find it interesting that a Chief of Police should refuse an invitation to engage in a felony or to commit a felony not because it's a felony, which is sufficient reason quite unto itself, but by pleading a conflict of interest. . .

I think what we will see in the next two to five years or so is something that's obviously well under way. . .a mass emergence of gays from the closet.

. . . As gay rights bills get passed in increasing numbers, they will help enormously. . . For a lot of people, (employment) is the major factor. . .and when people begin to feel, not just perceive at the intellectual level, but feel at the gut level, that — you know, if my employer finds out I'm gay, he can't fire me. If he tries to fire me, *he'll* go to jail. . .and I'll keep my job — that's when you're going to see gay people start to come out.

. . .But that needs to be helped out. These things don't happen all by themselves. All these things. . .haven't happened by people sitting back and waiting for them to happen. They have happened because people got out and got them done. . . You have to make them happen. *You* have to do them. And I say to this audience here, go back and start doing them! We all know, everyone here I think, that gay is good. Get back there and start making gay a lot better!

Thank you.

workshops

gays and the arts

Guest activist Loretta Lotman spoke on homosexuality as a subject in the arts and the role of gays as the creators of art. She stated that gay people deserve better treatment in the arts than they have been accorded in the past; it is up to gay artists to create new *Romeo and Romeos* and *Juliet and Juliets.* She hopes that groups will be formed for the presentation of gay drama, poetry, prose and art, and that gay audiences will demand that gay artists strive for excellence in their work. She spoke of a particular gay off-off-Broadway theater group which has begun, the Glines (260 West Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10013). On a smaller scale, she urged local gay groups to give the arts a place in their programming.

homosexuality and the blue collar worker

Perhaps the Southeastern Gay Conference concentrated too much on topics of interest geared to the academic environment. The following quote from the "Comments and Suggestions" section of the pre-registration form reminds us of our responsibility to all gay people:

"I have two years of liberal arts college. Am stuck in a night-shift factory job. Little chance to meet gays except at bars. Parents can't pay for more school. What do I do? Quit job? No way to pay bills. New jobs are scarce. Don't have ability to sell myself to employers. What to do? Become dirty old man at thirty? Going nowhere, drifting. 'Homosexuality and the Blue Collar Worker': do we exist? Except as thirty-year-old old men?"

the leather scene

With a demonstration of a slave/master relationship, this session proved to be enlightening for those who are not acquainted with the sado-masochistic and leather scene. Along with the destruction of some preconceptions came the realization that, in order to present a unified front, we must learn to deal with prejudice and misunderstanding within the gay community itself.

women in athletics

Two areas of emphasis — the unfair lack of opportunity for the involvement of women in athletics (especially in America) in educational institutions, and the discrimination experienced by lesbian athletes — were the principle issues of this session. In the former area, the ramifications of Title IX were discussed, especially as to how it will affect the presently very restricted recruiting of high school athletes for university sports, and the awarding of scholarships to female athletes. Hopes were also expressed that it would force universities to broaden their physical education programs and build equivalent gymnasium facilities for women.*

The lesbian athlete often encounters hostility because of "butch" appearances or "jock" stereotypes, or because of pressure to refrain from lesbain political activities while an active participant in college or university athletics. One of the participants in this session stated that she would lose her job if her program director found out she was attending the conference. Many ideas were advanced on how to combat this discrimination, and how to improve the social position of the lesbian athlete.

lambda '76

Mr. Terry Schneider of Miami, Florida, introduced his proposal for a national gay educational association, under the banner of "Lambda '76". If interested in this proposed organization, write to Mr. Schneider at 120 West 39th Place, Hialeah, Florida 33012.

gay literature

Mark Horn spoke on poetry and prose written by and about gays, much of it suppressed over the years, citing the following authors and works:

the sonnet sequences of Richard Barnfield;
John Wilmot, 2d Earl of Rochester;
Edward Carpenter; Walt Whitman,
Algernon C. Swinburne ("Hermaphoditas" and "To Whitman"),
A.E. Housman; Frederick William Rolfe (*Hadrian VII*);
Brian Reade(*Sexual Heretics: Male Homosexuality in English Literature from 1850 to 1900*);
Andre Gide; Thomas Mann (*Death in Venice*),
Lytton Strachey; E.M. Forster; Virginia Woolf (*Orlando*);
Ronald Firbank; Christopher Isherwood; Parker Tyler;
Jean Genet (*The Balcony*); Gore Vidal (*The City and the Pillar, Myra Breckinridge*); Truman Capote (*Other Voices, Other Rooms*);
John Horne Burns; Mary Renault,
the Beat poets Allan Ginsberg ("Howl") and Frank O'Hara;
Tennessee Williams; Edward Albee; James Baldwin (*Tell Me How Long the Train's Been Gone*); William Burroughs (*Naked Lunch*);
John Rechy; Hubert Selby;
the poetry anthology *The Male Muse*, edited by Ian Young;
Isabel Miller (*Patience and Sarah*);
James Kirkwood (*P.S. Your Cat is Dead!*);
Laura Z. Hobson (*Consenting Adult*);
Ray Bradbury ("The Cold Wind and the Warm" in *I Sing the Body Electric!*),
and science fiction authors Edward H. Waldo, Thomas Burnett Swann, and David Gerrold.